

# Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 25TH, 1885.

No. 39

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, July 21, 1885.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday.

On Friday parliament voted \$20,000 to Middleton for his services in the rebellion, and a vote of thanks was passed to both general and men.

Steele's scouts and Hatton's mounted rifles reached Calgary on Sunday and were given a grand reception. The 65th arrived in Toronto yesterday, the citizens turning out en masse to welcome them. The 9th battalion reached Ottawa yesterday and proceeded to Quebec to-day. The Halifax battalion is at Niagara Falls. The Queen's Own, Toronto Grenadiers and Montreal artillery left Port Arthur by boat yesterday. The London battalion will pass here to-day.

Riel appeared before Judge Richardson and magistrate Lejune, at Regina, yesterday. His indictment was read and he was asked to plead, when his counsel filed a plea against the competence of the court, the chief ground being the privilege of every British subject to be tried by a jury of twelve. He also pleaded that the prisoner should be sent for trial to an Ontario court. The judge overruled the plea, and objections were then urged against the sufficiency of the indictment. This also was overruled. The prisoner then pleaded not guilty, and the court adjourned for the day. The prisoner's counsel intend to ask to-day for an adjournment of two weeks in order to procure evidence. They will try to obtain a safe conduct to and from Montana for Dumont and Dumas, so that they may be brought over to give evidence.

## LOCAL.

RIVER still high.

LOWER ferry not running yet.

HEAVY rain Tuesday forenoon.

INDIANS have begun to reappear in town.

J. A. McDUGALL's two dwellings are being painted.

The Northcote is expected to reach Grand Rapids in five days.

TROUBLE is beginning between settlers in regard to hay land.

W. J. BURNS arrived from Calgary with freight on Thursday.

J. A. MITCHELL, Indian agent, arrived from Victoria on Monday.

The Northcote took on a large quantity of fur for the H. B. Co.

J. HAYES left for the east on Saturday with M. McCauley's team.

SICKNESS among children prevails to a considerable extent at present.

JOSEPH MACDONALD's dwelling, on the south side, is being completed.

R. McKERNAN and Jas. Lauder arrived with freight from Calgary on Tuesday.

HAYING has commenced briskly, but it is complained that the grass is short.

MR. FARLEY arrived from the south on Sunday with a band of horses for sale.

MRS. FRANK OLIVER and two children left for Winnipeg to-day by the Northcote.

No. 7 company of the Light Infantry left on the Northcote, for Pitt and Winnipeg and home.

MR. AND MRS. D. ROSS and three children left for Winnipeg and Ontario to-day by the Northcote.

THE telegraph line went down on Wednesday, and the repairer went out on Thursday to look after it.

AD. McPHERSON's cart train crossed the river and unloaded on Saturday last. Freight chiefly for Brown & Curry.

THE grade on the south side, at the lower ferry is being improved, the funds being supplied by public subscription.

REPORTED that a number of refugees from the South Branch are now at the Selkirk settlement, on Battle river.

MAJOR BUTLER's goods arrived from Beaver Lake on Sunday last, and are now in limbo awaiting the action of the court.

PERTH, Ont., is erecting a monument to A. W. Kippen, killed at Batoche. Five hundred dollars has been already subscribed.

AT Ft. Saskatchewan, on Monday last, before Major Griesbach, J. P. W. Latimer, for assaulting A. Hutchings, was fined \$1 and costs.

W. H. CARSON found the horse advertised in last issue of the BULLETIN a few miles south of the Black Mud crossing, on the south-west side, near an Indian camp, where he had evidently been for a number of days. Mr. Carson thinks the Indians knew where he was but were waiting for the offer of a large reward.

THE H. B. Co. Mackenzie river outfit, which arrived on the Northcote, has been forwarded to the Athabasca landing by cart and wagon train.

HIS Lordship Bishop Grandin arrived on Friday evening from Battleford, by the Northcote, returning from his tour of mission inspection.

J. LEXIE has burned a pit of charcoal in the woods in rear of his claim. The coal is for use in fine blacksmithing, for which the stone coal is not well suited.

ABRAHAM MONTEUR and Andre Nault, examined at Ft. Pitt for complicity with Big Bear, were proven to have written letters to half-breeds and Indians at Lac la Biche, inciting them to violence and murder.

COL. OTTER was still in command at Battleford when the Northcote left, with C school of infantry and B battery. There were also about 300 police there, and a large number of recruits were expected to arrive. Col. Otter was about to start for Pitt with cattle.

REV. PERE VERREVILLE, who arrived on the Northcote last Friday, was imprisoned and otherwise ill-treated by Riel during the trouble at the South Branch. He speaks of the movement and its leader in the same strain as Rev. Father Andre. That the crusade was against the Roman Catholic religion as well as against the Canadian government.

WHEN McPherson's last train, which arrived on Saturday, was crossing the Bow river, one of the oxen with cart attached, walked into the river to get a drink. He got into the water cart and all. The ox and cart were saved, but the load, consisting of oakum, nails and sundries for the mining scow here, were lost. The iron may be recovered but the oakum is gone for keeps.

A MARE belonging to L. Gurneau, of the South side, committed suicide on Wednesday last. She had been suffering from the epizootic for some time, and on this occasion walked deliberately into the river, which is very swift and deep, and was carried away without making the least effort to save herself. Her colt followed her into the water, but as it had no suicidal intentions, soon struck for shore and got out safely.

SOME of the teamsters of the Alberta field force were tarred with the same brush as the Indians. Complaints are made that they broke into houses and buildings of settlers at Victoria and took oats and provisions during the absence of the owners. Some of them also stole from the houses of the Wah-wat-now band of Indians, which they passed on their way up. They were followed by the Indians and compelled to disgorge. The report of the farm implements at Saddle Lake having been stolen was untrue, however.

A TELEGRAPH line is certainly to be built from Ft. MacLeod to the boundary to connect there with a United States line from Fort Shaw. Another line is to be built from Maple creek to connect at the boundary with a line from Ft. Assiniboine, and a third from Moose Jaw by way of Wood Mountain to connect with a line from Poplar river, U.S. The construction of the lines from Calgary to Edmonton and from Battleford to Edmonton, depends on the action of parliament at the present session.

ONE hundred and ninety nine half-breeds of this district, who have been included in the Indian treaty have withdrawn and taken scrip as half-breeds. Of the total number only 16 were from the Victoria division. Michel's band, at the west end of Big lake, has only four or five families left while holding a reserve of over 50,000 acres. As only one square mile is allowed to each group of five souls, there is considerable land to spare in this reserve, and it should be opened for settlement. Some parties who held land within what are now its limits before it was surveyed, and have been unable to secure a recognition of their claims, will surely succeed now.

SEVEN hundred Indians are camped at Pitt, who have surrendered to the troops. Their arms have been taken from them and they are being rationed. They number about 250 men and are chiefly those who fought under Big Bear. They have given up over 100 guns, including many Winchester and revolvers, for which they had plenty of ammunition. It is thought that a very large number of their guns are yet concealed against the time they will be turned loose. Little Poplar, a nephew of Big Bear and one of his head men, is among the prisoners. The Light Infantry men are badly in need of new uniforms, but the necessity for a new supply will probably be got over by disbanding the battalion on its arrival at Winnipeg.

A SERIOUS powder explosion occurred at P. Marichall's place, on the St. Albert road, on Sunday last. While Mr. and Mrs. Marichall were absent, Mr. John Lennie, of Long lake, came to the house to get some gun powder, of which Marichall had about five pounds, and which he kept in a box in a storeroom attached to the dwelling as a lean-to. Marichall's step-daughter was at home, and went to the store-room to get the powder. Lennie followed her smoking his pipe. As the young woman was taking the powder out of the box Lennie stooped over it, and fire from his pipe fell into the powder causing a terrific explosion. The store-room was partly blown down and the dwelling was considerably shaken. One side of Mr. Lennie's face was badly burned, and the whole face and breast of the young woman was burned black. Her eyes were injured so that she could not see.

MAJOR PALE, of the Alberta field force, goes baldheaded for the Winnipeg Free Press correspondent, who wrote such a fancy letter concerning the movements of the force when it had arrived at Victoria. The major contradicts and disproves one after another every damaging statement made by the correspondent, and gives him a little light upon what his own conduct is when viewed from a military standpoint. The correspondent was particularly severe upon Gen. Strange, whom he accused of incompetence. Gen. Strange may not be a military genius such as Wolseley or Gordon, but it is in his favor that at the end of the campaign he was held in the highest respect by both officers and men of his command, which marched further and faster through a worse country, killed more hostiles with less loss and captured more prisoners than either of the other expeditions.

THE Northcote brings a report that Wandering Spirit, the principal murderer in the Frog lake horror, was captured and brought to Pitt about the time the steamer passed down. When taken he was armed with a Winchester rifle, revolver and knife, and had two belts full of cartridges. On being brought to camp he was disarmed and placed under close arrest. He behaved strangely all afternoon and evening. During the night he borrowed a knife from his brother-in-law and going outside the tent commenced a somewhat theatrical harangue in Cree, the substance of which was that they (the Indians) were in a rather tight place, and their delivery therefrom would be facilitated if he passed in his checks, in which, no doubt, he was right. As he was speaking he felt for his heart with his left hand, holding the knife, a short butcher knife, in his right, and as he finished speaking he drove it into his left breast, just below the heart, burying the blade and part of the handle. He was taken up, the knife removed and the wound dressed. It is thought he will recover.

REV. J. B. SILCOX, of Winnipeg, preached lately in Montreal on the North-West rebellion. As reported, "He condemned the white men, whom he designated as lazy speculators, for going among the discontented Metis and stirring them into rebellion by raking up their grievances and dwelling on their rights against the government, done for their own selfish purposes to enable them to buy scrip from Metis at a third of its value." If the Rev. Silcox knows no more of the plan of salvation than he does of the causes of the North-West rebellion, judging from the foregoing, he has very much mistaken his calling. Probably half the whole amount of scrip was, or should have been, issued in the vicinity of Edmonton. Its non-issue was never more than a third rate grievance, falling behind the wood and hay taxes and the rights to land in occupation. The greater part of the scrip issued was bought at considerably over half its face value, and by men who came direct from Winnipeg, who never saw Edmonton before, nor are they likely to ever visit it again, unless on a similar occasion. And as for their influence with the half-breeds, they had so little that they were compelled in most instances to engage half-breeds to purchase scrip for them, as they could not deal themselves with the owners of the scrip. The scrip buyers will probably come up to being lazy and to being of a speculative tendency, but the Rev. J. B. S. had better not insinuate that they are politicians or he may have a libel suit on his hands.

A GREEN paper asserts that the Prince Albert colonization society were granted a tract of land which included the half-breed settlements at Gabriel's and Batoche, and that the company issued notices of eviction to the half-breed settlers, many of whom had resided upon the land since 1870. If this

statement is correct it would more than justify open rebellion on the part of those half-breeds had there been any reasonable probability of their being successful. Without this pro-a-lity blood guiltiness rests equally upon them and those who provoked them. But it can scarcely be that the statement of the Quebec paper is a fact. Lands were granted similarly here at Edmonton to a colonization society, but the river settlement, then unsurveyed, was not included in the grant, while original settlers outside of the river belt have never been interfered with to any great extent, their rights being very generally recognized. But perhaps the difference in treatment arose from the belief that the Edmonton people would fight, and that the South Branch people would not. If the BULLETIN has in any degree been the means of impressing upon the government or the colonization society this idea, and has thereby averted consequences of the nature of the South Branch troubles, it has surely earned the thanks of both, instead of the execrations which have been lavished upon it. It is an old saying and more true than old, "The subject who is truly loyal to the chief magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

The Mail's correspondent wires from Battleford, on June 26th: "The Stoney Indians, whose reserves are on Swift Current trail, about ten miles from here, show signs of dissatisfaction already. They have got over the fright given them at Cut Knife creek. A great many young men have left the reserve. Those who remain profess not to know where they have gone. It is still unsafe for single individuals to cross the prairie going south."

REV. FATHER ANDRE, of Duck lake, writes a long letter to the Free Press setting forth in short, forcible, sentences the respective parts played by Riel and the Roman Catholic clergy in the rebellion at the South Branch. "Instead of helping Riel and sympathizing with him in his nefarious designs, we have strenuously opposed him as much as we could, since he first made his appearance amongst us. As the priests did not submit to Riel, but, on the contrary, openly refused to acknowledge his supremacy either in church or state matters, they incurred his wrath, and had in consequence to suffer much annoyance; the free exercise of their priestly functions was prohibited, and the people were prevented having free access to them." In answer to the query, Why did not the priests seek safety in flight when the rebellion broke out, Father Andre says: "Mr. Editor, we Catholic priests have an old custom of never running away from our flock, whatever may be the danger we are exposed to. We are soldiers of the cross who are always at the post assigned to us; neither disease, such as small-pox and cholera, neither war nor rebellion can frighten us from our post, and there we remain, deeming it a glorious death if we fall on the field of honor."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT.—In rear of saloon. Meals at all hours. Best table in town.

\$55 WILL BUY A LIGHT WAGON.—Apply to JAS. KELLY, Sturgeon River.

FOUND.—A Bay Horse with black points. Owner can have the same by applying to the undersigned, proving property and paying expenses. JAS. McKERNAN.

## CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., assisted by Mr. James Hamilton, B.A., Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Fort Saskatchewan every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m.; Sturgeon River, June 14, 21, 28, July 12, 19, 26 at 3 p.m.; Clover Bar, June 21, July 5, 19 at 2.30 p.m.; Belmont, June 28, July 12, 26 at 2.30 p.m.



*Handwritten: "The Edmonton Bulletin"*

**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 25, 1885.

A SUBSIDY of \$6,000 a mile has been granted by the federal government to a railroad running from Edmonton, New Brunswick, to Riviere du Loup, Quebec. If the federal government has \$495,000 to spare to bonus a railroad running through rock and swamp for 85 miles, why should it not much more give a cash bonus towards North-West railways which would run through a habitable country.

THAT Mr. Gladstone is a remarkable man is universally conceded—for his eloquence, his energy, his efforts towards increasing civil and religious liberty, and the preservation of peace in the world. But the most remarkable feature is that his personal popularity is increased rather than diminished by defeat. This is a compliment which the British people pay to an honest man, whether they agree with his policy or not, and is not more creditable to him than to themselves.

THE Toronto World complains that the temperance people in Ontario have organized a reign of terror. That ministers, teachers, professional men, and many of the dependent classes are compelled, willing or unwilling, to bow the knee to the Bael of prohibition. The World supports the liquor interest as against prohibition, and it is a good sign when it is compelled to cry mercy for its clients if not for itself. Many eminent persons oppose prohibition by law on the ground that until public opinion has declared overwhelmingly in its favor it could not be satisfactorily enforced and that a law which could be only a dead letter should not be passed. If the World is to be believed, public opinion in Ontario has reached a pitch which almost compels prohibition without law, and renders prohibition by law possible and politic.

THE Toronto Mail calls upon the people of the eastern provinces to support the government in "resisting hosts of fraudulent claims for damages that will be presented during the summer and autumn" on North-West account. The Mail has struck upon a popular idea at last. Nothing could be more in accordance with the wishes and ideas of the eastern provinces, and their representatives, than to consider all North West claims for damages fraudulent. But why does the Mail find it necessary thus to insult the settlers who have already been so deeply injured by the government of which it is the organ, by insinuating that they are frauds and robbers because they ask compensation for losses sustained; or why if only fraudulent claims are to be rejected does the government require any extra support in doing its duty? If the court of enquiry which the settlers ask for is granted and sits at once, while the damages can be viewed and witnesses are available, there is surely less chance of fraudulent claims being allowed than if the enquiry is put off. The longer the enquiry is deferred the less legitimate claims will be made, and the more easily fraudulent ones can be passed. This, no doubt, is what would best suit the Mail, or those who turn its crank. No doubt claims countersigned by the Mail will pass most readily.

THE Montreal Witness, commenting on the argument of the BULLETIN that the hostile Indians should be hunted to the death in order that the safety of settlers might be secured, reads a very severe lecture. It says: "Bad as these hostile Indians are we have not heard, except from Riel, another Christian, anything as bad as this demand of a paper representing a Christian community." This is very severe, but the BULLETIN has the consolation of knowing that it is not alone in its opinions. In a letter from Ft. Pitt, published in the Witness of another date an account is given of the atrocities committed at Frog Lake and Pitt. The correspondent says: "There seems to be no punishment in the customs of a civilized nation suitable for atrocities like these." Rev. Canon McKay, who took such an active part in the campaign, whose father was in charge of Ft. Pitt for many years, who has Indian blood and is well acquainted with the Indians concerned, is represented by the same correspondent in the same issue of the Witness as saying: "If the government is too lenient to the Indians now he would advise every white settler to save himself by leaving the country." The Witness had better turn its gaze on the Canon and its own correspondent for holding such unchristian doctrine as that Indians should be punished according to their crimes.

#### HAY.

Of all the vexatious, unnecessary and unprofitable impediments that have been thrown in the way of the North-West settler by our paternal government the hay tax is probably the worst. That in a country such as this, where the the unoccupied land is of such vast extent, and of no possible present value except for pasturage and hay, when its use for these purposes in no way deteriorates its value, and when its free use by the pioneer settler is one great and chief attraction found in the country, it would naturally be supposed that a tax would be levied on the air or water as soon as upon the hay. That in a country where millions upon millions of tons of hay go to waste every year, benefitting no one, a truly wise government would, instead of throwing hindrances in the way of its being turned to account, hold out every inducement to the farmer and stock raiser to turn as great a quantity of it as possible into marketable cattle or horses. Or taking the case of portions of the country where hay is scarce though pasturage plentiful, the difficulty of procuring sufficient hay to carry stock through the winter might have been thought sufficient without putting a tax on besides. It might have been thought enough that the winters of the North-West were so long and the distance to European markets sufficiently great to form a heavy enough burden to the cattle industry in the western part of the Territories, without increasing the cost of production by taxing the necessary hay.

The first attempt at dealing with hay is contained in section 41 of the land act of 1883, which provides that an area of not more than 40 acres, the same being a legal subdivision, may be leased by the minister to any settler in the vicinity, at such rate and upon such terms as the minister may think fit. This provision was entirely permissive and merely secured a settler in his hay land, and if the rent charged was not too high and the person renting required the hay for his own use, was chiefly objectionable because unnecessary.

But the new regulation, not contained in the lands act but put forth by order in council, is not so easy-going as the provision contained in the act. The intention made evident by it is to bring all hay under the protection of the government, and all settlers under the operation of the law. "Every bonafide settler shall be permitted," says the regulation, which means, if it means anything, that every other person shall not be permitted; to cut hay for his own use on public lands, 20 tons at 10c, 50 tons at 25c, 100 tons at 50c, and over 100 tons at \$1 a ton. In this country it requires, on an average, four tons of hay to winter each animal, so that if a farmer has over 25 head of cattle and horses—and a farm cannot be run profitably with less—he will have to pay the highest rate, at least \$100, to the government. How many bonafide settlers in this community can afford to pay this? If an animal has to be kept three winters before being ready for market, it will consume at least three tons of hay each winter, and the hay-tax at the above rate will add \$9 to the cost of production, in many cases more than the net profit. It must be remembered that with equal or greater distances to market we at Edmonton have to compete with stock raised where hay is not required. We are handicapped sufficiently by having to cut the hay without being taxed for it also.

Not the least objectionable feature of the regulation as it stands is that it furnishes means by which hay lands may be monopolized or cornered. The permit gives the exclusive right to cut on the ground covered by it, and a man might easily receive a permit for 100 tons of hay covering land upon which stood 500 tons, and with the permit hold his neighbors at bay throughout the very short haying season, compelling them to buy their hay from him in the winter, while plenty for all rotted on the ground. It may be said that in a country where there is so much hay such an extreme case could not occur. But it must be remembered that when settlement is thick hay land is proportionately scarce, and that a few miles of distance makes a very great difference in the cost of hay, the hauling from the stack to the farm yard being at least a third of the

original cost, which every mile greatly increases.

Had it been the wish of the government, as it should have been, and as no doubt its apologists will insist it was, to forward the conversion of valueless hay into valuable beef and horse flesh, and to see that each settler received an equitable share of that to which each was equally entitled—hay grown on public lands—provision would have been made towards dividing, not monopolizing, the hay. To see that where hay was scarce the rich or powerful did not crowd out the poor and weak, and where it was plentiful that each man got what he required with the least possible hindrance; instead of throwing barriers in the way of all whether poor or rich, with large or small stocks, whether hay was plentiful or scarce.

It is noticeable in the regulations that no provision is made whereby a person not a settler can acquire hay directly or indirectly. Either hay can be cut for sale or for the use of others than settlers free of duty or it cannot be cut at all. Either the resident of the North-West not a bonafide settler—that is, farmer—is not allowed to have hay for his stock or he is allowed it on terms more easy than the farmer; who, in all conscience, should receive the most favorable consideration.

What reason could have induced the levying of such a tax is a mystery. In whose interest it was levied or for whose accommodation? The revenue derived from it can never be great, for it is so unreasonable and so difficult to look after that it can never be strictly enforced. If it were thoroughly enforced it would place an unbearable burden upon the stock raisers of the North-West, and if it is only partially enforced it is merely a weapon by which an offensive land agent can harass the settler, or one settler can make trouble for another.

A Manitoba emigration bureau has been organized in Winnipeg. "All trains on which are immigrants are met, and the new arrivals taken hold of and talked to. They are invited to make full investigation before going into the territories to settle." So says the Winnipeg Sun. The idea of waylaying immigrants bound for the territories is a brilliant one. It is worthy of the Manitoba government. There have not been quite enough hindrances to immigration to the territories this season, what with the rebellion, the dull times and the land regulations, but a gang of paid Winnipeg liars must be hired to head off the tenderfoot from striking the wild west and becoming a millionaire. If this is not a sterling attempt at commercial suicide on the part of Winnipeg, will some person kindly explain what it is.

#### NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES

INDEBTED

TO THE FIRM OF

J. A. McDOUGALL & CO.

ARE REQUESTED TO

SETTLE UP FORTHWITH.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

#### BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR  
GENERAL MERCHANT,  
EDMONTON.

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS & SHOES  
HARDWARE AND

CLOTHING,  
CROCKERY,  
GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

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BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY



## THE NORTHCOTE.

The Northcote arrived on Friday evening about 7:30, from Battleford, with two passengers, His Lordship Bishop Grandin and servant and 40 tons of freight for the H. B. Co. Mackenzie river outfit. She left Edmonton on Saturday morning, 18th inst., for Battleford, passed Victoria at 3:15 in the afternoon and Snake hills at 6:30. She passed Pitt at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning and reached Battleford at 7 o'clock the same evening. She left Battleford on Monday morning, making the up trip in less than five days, very quick time.

She left this forenoon, taking No. 7 company Light Infantry to Pitt, and will probably take the rest of the battalion on there for Grand Rapids. She takes besides as passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross and three children, and Mrs. F. Oliver and two children, to Grand Rapids.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The report of the department of agriculture statistics and health of the province of Manitoba for the year 1883 arrived by last mail. It is a large book of 496 pages, printed chiefly in small type. For the amount of information contained in relation to the subjects treated of, and the excellence of arrangement, printing and binding, it stands pre-eminent and alone among all the reports issued by the general or any of the local governments of Canada. It is full from cover to cover of valuable and interesting information, and the deputy minister of agriculture to whose energy it is due, deserves every credit for such a laborious and painstaking work. It is too bad that a little of the energy displayed in the compilation of this report could not be diffused throughout the remaining departments. The work is not less valuable to the people of Edmonton than to those of Manitoba, as it contains reports from this place and Prince Albert as well as from every district of the province, and enables us to judge with some degree of accuracy whether our choice in coming to Edmonton was wise or otherwise. It is a favorite argument of grumblers here that Edmonton is too far north and the winters consequently too long to allow of profitable farming, and the fact that Edmonton is the most northerly settlement yet touched by immigration helps the inference. Admitting that there are drawbacks to agriculture in such a northern latitude just as there are other drawbacks in southern latitudes, on comparing the reports from Prince Albert and Manitoba with that from Edmonton it will be seen that Edmonton has a summer temperature equal to Manitoba, grows the same varieties of grain and fruit with equal success considering the newness of the settlement, raises stock with less disease and winters it more easily, and that seeding begins from two to three weeks earlier than in the Winnipeg district, which is the garden of Manitoba, and as early as in the eastern part of the province.

The Edmonton report, which it will be remembered was compiled carefully by Mr. J. Murphy, states that spring plowing and seeding commenced on April 10th, was general on April 13th and ended on June 5th. The Prince Albert report was compiled by Mr. P. V. Gauvreau, A.D.L., there and gives seeding as commencing about May 15th, and ending June 15th. In Headingley seeding commenced on May 3rd and ended May 15th; in Kildonan commenced May 3rd and ended June 1st; in the Mennonite settlement it began on April 15th and ended May 20th, while only in a few cases in the extreme westerly part of the province was the seeding commenced earlier than at Edmonton, that is on the 9th. In regard to the dates of seeding it may be remarked that at Edmonton no seed is sown until the ground can be plowed, while the practise amongst the early ones of the Manitoba farmers is to harrow in the grain on fall plowing when the frost is only an inch or two out of the ground, which land would not be ready for the plow for another week. This is particularly the case in the dry light soil of the western part of the province.

Harvest began at Edmonton on July 31st and ended September 14th. At Prince Albert the dates were August 20th and October 1st; Headingley, September 1st and September 20th; Kildonan, August 20th and September 20th; in the Mennonite settlement, August 24th and September 10th; while the earliest date given for the commencement of the barley harvest in the western part of the province is July 27th, but in very few cases did it begin before August 15th, while in a majority both wheat and barley harvests commenced on or after the 20th of August, and in a considerable number were not completed until October.

The average yield of wheat for the whole province of Manitoba is given as 21.8 bushels per acre, threshers' measurements. Prince Albert gives 20 and Edmonton 15. This, however, is rather under the mark. In the season of 1883 a large proportion of the wheat of Manitoba was injured by frost while at Edmonton no damage was done.

An interesting portion of the report relates to bee culture. One experiment is reported successful from the Portage and one from Whitewood, N.W.T. In the latter case

a hive of black bees wintered well and yielded 16 pounds of honey in the summer of '88. A hive of Italians was brought by express from Ohio, coming through in eight days, arriving on the 8th of July, and yielded 60 pounds of honey in the fall. They had not been wintered at the date of the report. In this connection it may be remarked that the wild bee is more common at Edmonton than in Manitoba and therefore the same bee would in all probability succeed as well or better here than there.

The report gives but little encouragement in the matter of apple culture, but leaves open a possibility of success. Apples have succeeded in isolated cases and the success may yet be made general by persevering experiment.

## NOTICES.

**HARNESS.**—A set of heavy double harness nearly new. For sale by the undersigned. K. A. McLEOD.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**—The undersigned intends to be present at the next sittings of the district court at Edmonton, and will be happy to attend to any professional business. FITZ. COCHRANE, barrister, Calgary.

**NOTICE.**—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle up forthwith, without further notice. X. ST. JEAN.

**ESTRAY.**—Came to the premises of the subscriber in April last, a last winter's calf, black, with small white spots. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away. J. NORRIS, sr.

**\$5.00 REWARD.**—Followed a team with colt and wagon on the St. Albert road, my black brood mare, 12 hands high, long tail, white face and feet. Anyone returning to the undersigned will receive the above reward. DONALD ROSS, Edmonton Hotel.

**STRAYED** from Edmonton in December last, a Roan Mare about six years old, branded diamond G on the hip. Supposed to be on Stony plain. Any person leaving her at McCauley's livery stable, or with the subscriber, will receive \$10 reward. W. WALKER.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Pointe Peé, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

**STRAYED** from the premises of the undersigned on May 8th, a Brown Pony, white strip in face, deep chested, brand on left hip, J.M., was last seen in the vicinity of St. Albert. Any one bringing him to the Methodist Mission house, Edmonton will receive \$5 reward. JOHN H. HOWARD.

**SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT,** Edmonton division.—The adjourned sittings of the above court will be held in the school-house, Edmonton, on Wednesday the 19th of August, commencing at 10 a.m. L. J. MUNRO, Clerk of the Court.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

### TENDERS

For the following supplies to be delivered at the Mounted Police

BARRACKS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will be received by the undersigned up to

NOON, ON THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1885.

HAY.

(upland) to be cut in August and delivered, one quarter during August and balance during September and October 200 tons.

CORDWOOD.

Dry, to be delivered during September and following months as required 200 cords.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to furnish satisfactory securities, and to execute such formal contract as may be desired.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

N.B.—The contract for hay may be divided between two tenders at the discretion of the undersigned.

A. H. GRIESBACH,  
Inspector Commanding  
N.W.M. Police,  
Fort Saskatchewan.

Mounted Police Barracks,  
Saskatchewan, 14th July, 1884.

## NORRIS & CAREY

## GENERAL MERCHANTS

## EDMONTON,

## GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

## FIGURES.

## A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

## LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

(They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINEN.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

## INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

## HOTELS.

**JASPER HOUSE**, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

**EDMONTON HOTEL**, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**W. WILSON**, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

**C. DE LAGORGENDIERE**, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

**GEORGE A. WATSON**, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

**D. R. H. C. WILSON**, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

**JOSEPH V. KILDAHL**, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

## BUSINESS.

**LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.** M. McCauley.

**NOTICE.**—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please settle with L. Kelly, Edmonton. P. BYRNES.

**FURNITURE.**—Bed Steads, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. X. ST. JEAN.

**ROSS BROS.**, Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

**SANDERSON & LOOBY**, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

**MISS ROSS**, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

**JAMES McDONALD**, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

**G. A. BLAKE**, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

## AGENCIES.

**Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company.** Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

**Cochshutt plow company**, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

**Massey Manufacturing company.** Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

**Renfrew Fruit and Floral company**, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.

## NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc. Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned. Satisfaction guaranteed every time. McINTYRE & DAVIDSON, Opposite Post Office, CALGARY.



## GENERAL NEWS.

Hanlan and Teemer will row five races for \$1,000 a side each.

Wheat was sown at Maple creek, C. P. R. farm on March 14th.

Six hundred builders and laborers went on strike in Toronto on June 20th.

Only twenty votes were polled against the Scott act in Guysboro, Nova Scotia lately.

Edward Hanlan has invented shoes by which he is enabled to walk in the water.

Christopher Robinson and E. B. Osler, Q. C's., are the crown counsel in the Riel case.

The county of Middlesex, Ont., gave a majority of 3,256 for the Scott act, and Perth 182 against.

Mrs. Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, in New York, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Sixty-five mounted police recruits from the lower provinces passed through Winnipeg recently bound for Regina.

The issue of rations to Battleford citizens ceased on June 22nd, but was recommenced again, pending instructions from Ottawa.

The Canadian regular army is to be increased from 750 to 1,000 men. London will have an infantry corps, as also Winnipeg and Victoria, B. C.

The Manitoba and North-West Press association has been formed in Winnipeg, W. F. Luxton, president; Acton Burrows, 1st vice president. The country is now safe.

Sunflowers are being grown in Dakota for fuel. The stalks are hard as oak and make as good a fire, while the heads, which are cut off and used separately, burn well, being full of oil.

The Port Moody Gazette is opposed to the present administration. It rises to remark: "Legislation with reference to the railroad, the franchise, and Chinese immigration proves that the ministers see the people as they are—helpless, without brains, insignificant."

The Winnipeg Sun has been merged into the Manitoban, a straight out conservative paper. The Times was also expected to merge into the same but had failed to do so at last accounts. Two conservative papers in Winnipeg would be great leather for the Free Press.

The time covered by the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty has expired, and the Canadian government has agreed to allow United States fishermen to pursue their calling in Canadian waters for the rest of the present season, with the understanding that at the next session of the United States congress steps shall be taken towards an equitable settlement of the fisheries question.

It is a hopeful sign in Canadian politics when ordinary government supporters will not vote for a government measure no matter how iniquitous, not for the government, but for the country. The proposal to disarm the white settlers of the North-West, introduced by the government, was more than even Messrs. Orton, Mitchell, White (Hastings), and Royal could stand, and was withdrawn, and well it was.

An improved machine gun has been invented by an American named Maxim, and is now on exhibition in London. The weapon has only one barrel and weighs only 65 pounds. Once it is started it requires no exertion on the part of the operator to keep it going. The recoil after each shot furnishes the power necessary to reload and fire. It has a capacity of 600 shots a minute. It requires only one man to work it. The British army authorities are delighted with it.

The output of gold in British Columbia for 1884 was \$736,165, a decrease of \$58,000 from 1883. The number of miners was 1,847, a decrease of 118. The yearly earnings per man was \$398, a decrease of \$6, the lowest since 1858. The highest output was in 1865, and amounted to \$3,735,850, with 4,400 miners, averaging per man \$849. In 1876 the output was \$2,474,904, with 2,024 miners, averaging the highest per man in any year, \$1,222. The total output since 1858 has been \$40,672,128.

A wealthy Hungarian gentleman, Count D'Estherazy, has been in Winnipeg lately, and, as usual, is highly delighted with the North-West. He is going to bring out a large number of his dependents to settle on lands to be purchased by him. He is about to purchase a large quantity of the C. P. R. and Manitoba and North-Western railway lands, and has gone to Ottawa to see about the adjoining even sections. It is to be hoped that the count his cash and his immigrants are all bonafide institutions.

Mr. Watson presented to parliament a petition from 500 settlers in the vicinity of Rapid City, praying for a free land grant to the North-West Central. Attached to the petition was 111 names of persons and the numbers of their lots within a radius of six miles of Rapid City, who had abandoned their homesteads. Now this great North-West is marching on in wealth, population and prosperity under the present able management! Hurrah for Sir Macpherson, Burgess and Pearce! They are getting rid of the speculative squatter at a lively rate.

A returned volunteer reports that "Dumont's house at Batoche was quite luxurious. It was finely carpeted and furnished, contained a splendid piano and a billiard table." The only trouble with this item is that Dumont did not have a house at Batoche. Nor unless his circumstances had improved greatly in the past few years, had he a very good house anywhere. Five years ago his house was a rather old tumble down log affair with mud roof, which had to be covered with hides or cart covers in wet weather to keep the rain from coming through. Some of the volunteers evidently have powerful imaginations.

The North-West coal and navigation company railway receives a land grant of 3,800 acres a mile for 110 miles, from Dunmore, on the C. P. R., to Lethbridge on Belly river. The Manitoba South West, 6,400 acres a mile for 150 miles from Winnipeg to White-water lake. The Manitoba and North-West, 6,400 acres a mile for 430 miles from Portage la Prairie to the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, and the Qu'Appelle and Long lake 6,400 acres per mile for 40 miles from Regina to the navigable waters of Long lake. All the companies pay 10 cts an acre for the land. The Manitoba Central has not yet received a grant.

The police commissioner's report gives the total strength of the force as 557 men, distributed in divisions, including outposts, as follows: Maple creek, 48; Regina, 129; Fort MacLeod, 68; Battleford, 200, and Calgary, which included Ft. Saskatchewan and Columbia river, 112. The total strength of the troop horses was 369. One hundred and thirty-five men were discharged and 181 new men enlisted, besides 40 of the discharged men, making 171 in all. Total cases tried, 577, of which two were for murder, 1 for manslaughter, 2 for arson, 1 for shooting with intent to kill, 31 for horsestealing, 83 for selling intoxicants, 114 for having intoxicants in possession, 38 drunk, 23 drunk and disorderly, 4 firing prairie. The sick report shows 291 cases under treatment in the Ft. MacLeod division from Jan. 1st to Nov. 30th, 1884, the detachment numbering 68. Other divisions are in proportion.

The following is an authentic list of the new British cabinet: Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Salisbury; First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Stafford Northcote; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Lord High Chancellor, Sir Hardinge-Giffard; Lord President of the Council, Viscount Cranbrook; Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Harrowby; Secretary for the Home Department, Sir Richard Assheton Cross; Secretary for the Colonial Department, Colonel Frederick Stanley; Secretary for War, the Right Hon. William Henry Smith; Secretary of State for India, Lord Randolph Churchill; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton; President of the Local Government Board, Arthur James Balfour; President of the Board of Trade, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Vice-President of the Council, Hon. Edward Stanhope; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carnarvon; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon. Edward Gibson. The minor offices have not yet been filled.

The short line railway which connects the railway system of the eastern townships of Quebec with that of New Brunswick runs for a long distance through the state of Maine, and is in direct opposition to the Intercolonial, government road. It is owned by the acting minister of railways, and is bonused by the Canadian government \$250,000 a year for twenty years. The railway system of the eastern provinces and Manitoba are connected by the short line C. P. R., bonused, but not owned by the government. Projectors of competing lines to connect the two systems through the United States by a longer route asked no bonus from the Canadian government, only the privilege to build such lines, and that is not allowed them, for fear of injuring the C. P. R. by competition. The difference in the care to prevent competition shown in regard to the Intercolonial and the C. P. R. by the Canadian government comes from the fact that the government owns the Intercolonial, while the C. P. R. owns the government.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, July 24th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday.	62	35
Sunday.	65	33
Monday.	73	43
Tuesday.	65	39
Wednesday.	70	41
Thursday.	74	42
Friday.	66	48

Barometer falling, 27.680.

Rainfall for week 3 inch.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C. P. R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

LOST—On the night of Thursday, 9th inst., on Main-st., between Brown & Curry's store and the land office, a 32 calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. The finder is requested to leave it at the BULLETIN office or with the owner, J. CONNOR.

## NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,  
P. V. GAUVREAU,  
A. D. L.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL COY., GROWERS OF Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada.

Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.  
WABA NURSÉRIES,  
Arnprior, Ont.  
The most northern nursery in Canada.

## ALBERTA FIELD FORCE.

SUPPLY OFFICE, EDMONTON,  
18th June, 1885.

## FROM THIS DATE

No orders for the requirements of the Force for supplies will be recognized unless the same are on printed forms and signed by the Transport and Supply Officer.

H. HAMILTON,  
Capt., S. & T. Officer.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having had the honor to be your first choice as representative of this district in the North-West council, I now offer myself for re-election. What my course has been you know, and should you approve of it so far as to elect me again you may depend that it will not be altered. My voice and vote will always be found on the side of the North-West settler no matter who or what may oppose. In the passage of ordinances and the distribution of funds the interests of this district will receive my fullest and most careful attention.

Believing that the people of the North-West have the same rights as Canadians elsewhere in Canada, for the full exercise of which they are now fitted by numbers and intelligence—and believing further that the exercise of these rights is necessary to the proper development of the country—I shall press: For such changes in the North-West council as shall make every member directly responsible to the people—and to them alone—as is the case in the legislative assemblies of the provinces; For the extension of the powers of the council to the limits allowed the legislatures of the provinces; For a revenue from the federal treasury on the same terms and of the same proportionate amount as is allowed the several provinces; and For representation of the people of the territories in the federal parliament as is allowed the people of the provinces.

Until the territories have been accorded parliamentary representation, I consider it an important part of the duty of the council to publicly represent the views of the people on such matters as immediately concern their interests, but at present are under the sole control of the federal government.

Of these matters the most important I believe to be: The settlement upon equitable and liberal terms of the claims of all parties who have taken up land in any district before the establishment of a land office, and also of the claims of half-breeds entitled to consideration according to the terms granted the half-breeds of Manitoba; The survey of the leading trails as permanent highways, and especially the survey and improvement of the Bow river trail throughout its entire length; The holding of colonization land, timber and mineral speculators to their agreements with the government, or the cancellation of those agreements by the government; The abolition of the dues on settlers' wood and hay, at least in this district; The alteration of the system of reserving alternate sections throughout the country for sale, to a system of reserving alternate quarter sections to be sold as pre-emptions to the settlers on the adjoining homestead quarter-sections; The opening of a railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay; and the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the territories until a majority of the people have declared against it by a direct vote.

Yours,  
FRANK OLIVER

## TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Yours obediently,  
H. C. WILSON.

## SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds. Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,  
473, Main street,  
Winnipeg

Address, P. O. Box 484.

## ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

Making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, Mail contractors, Calgary.